FORTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

OF THE

OHIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF OHIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1876.

COLUMBUS:
NEVINS & MYERS, STATE PRINTERS.
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BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

JOHN G. DUN, - - - - - - - - - - London, Madison County.

HENRY C. NOBLE, - - - - - - - - Columbus, Franklin County.

THOMAS BERGIN, - - - - - - - - Columbus, Franklin County.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

SUPERINTENDENT:

G. L. SMEAD, M.A.

TEACHERS:

S. C. GAMBLE,
G. B. LINDSAY,
Miss KATE FRANKLIN,
Mrs. A. E. HEYL,
Miss NELLIE B. HOLT,
Mrs. S. E. SMEAD.

TEACHERS OF MUSIC:

H. J. NOTHNAGEL,
JAMES McCOMBS,
Miss JOANNA DONAVAN.

Miss KATIE HENDERLICK, Music Reader.

TEACHERS OF WORK DEPARTMENT:

HENRY HAUENSTEIN,
Miss RUTH C. BARTLETT,
Miss MARY WAINWRIGHT,
Miss BELL McKIBBEN.

STEWARD:

D. M. BRELSFORD.

PHYSICIAN:

WILLIAM M. AWL, M.D.*

MATRON:

Miss OLIVE M. BROWN.

HOUSEKEEPER:

Mrs. C. ARMSTRONG.

ASSISTANT MATRONS:

Miss MARTHA L. McKIBBEN,
Mrs. K. E. ADAMS.

* Deceased.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *Governor of Ohio*:

The Trustees of the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind submit their fortieth annual report, with the accompanying reports to them of the Superintendent, Steward, and Physician. These reports are all exceedingly interesting, and deserve the careful examination not only of the Governor but of the General Assembly and people of the State of Ohio. We can only indorse and emphasize the recommendations of the Superintendent. We really *need* a new shop building, large enough for shop room and the boarding and lodging of adults who come here to learn trades. They should not mingle with the pupils who are sent here for educational purposes, and yet they should have the privilege of learning trades. Their habits are formed, and, unfortunately, are sometimes very bad habits. Their coarseness and profanity contaminate the children, and often spread a moral contagion among them that is almost impossible to eradicate. Let any one consider how he would feel to have an unfortunate, yet tenderly loved, child sent for the first time from home to a public school, and know that that child might fall under the influence of some one mature in years and hardened in vice in the school to which it was sent for education, and then say what would such person do to relieve against such influence were he a legislator. That is what we ask the legislators to do for such a person. We need a new stable, and the three acres of land on the north-west corner of our premises for which we have so repeatedly asked. We call attention to the report of Dr. Awl, in this connection, to show that more than half of the present premises were donated to the State, so that it can afford to add to the premises by this purchase. We have plans for the improvement of these grounds and for the buildiugs, which we will be happy to present to the proper committees of the Legislature at such times as they will consider them. We *need* an organ for our chapel, not only to complete its furnishing, but as a means of education in an art which will enable the pupils so instructed to secure positions as organists and acquire a living. We have made some small changes in the house which have added to its convenience, and have expended the several appropriations, we think, judiciously, a detailed account of which is attached to the Steward's report.

We call particular attention to the report of D. M. Brelsford, the steward, as exhibiting a degree of economy in the management of this institution deserving the highest praise and commendation. The particulars appear in his report, and speak for themselves. This report is of special interest at this time, as an illustration of domestic economy. The exceedingly small cost per capita in supporting the inmates of this institution, while the provisions furnished present a bill of fare equal to that of any well-provided family in the State, proves that carefulness and economy are sometimes substitutes for large incomes, and that the families of Ohio, even in these close times, may live well, if they will give the subject intelligent and energetic attention and oversight.

Just after the close of our fiscal year Dr. William M. Awl died. He finished his report on Tuesday evening, and before the next Monday morning he had passed away. We have adopted the following minute to express our estimate of his character. This, with his report, in which, "though dead, he yet speaketh," are fit memorials to be thus publicly and permanently recorded in honor of him who is gone, and as an incentive to us who follow to persevere in well-doing. The close of his report is his benediction upon this institution. We also append the action of the pupils on the death of Dr. Awl.

The following minute was adopted by the Trustees, at a meeting held November 27, 1876, concerning the death of Dr. Awl:

Dr. William M. Awl was born May 24, 1799, and died November 19, 1876. He had been the physician of the institution for more than two years. In that position he was faithful and watchful, taking a deep and kindly interest in his patients, and looking after the physical condition of the household. Even in the feebleness of the last few weeks of his life he visited the institution as often as he could, to look after the health of the inmates. His last report is a witness of his faithfulness to his trust; for he labored upon it while the weakness of mortal disease was upon him, and finished it but a short time before the final summons came. Most men of his age and feebleness would have felt themselves excused from such a duty.

Dr. Awl was one of the pioneers in the establishment of institutions for the insane in this State, being one of the first directors appointed to procure a site and erect a building for the Central Lunatic Asylum. He was actively engaged in overseeing the construction of the building, and after its completion was the superintendent of the institution. Dr. Awl was also very active in the founding of this institution. He drafted the original resolution for the establishment of the institution, which now hangs in the hall of the building. He was a member of the first board of trustees, who were appointed to obtain information in regard to the blind of the State. The same board was authorized to secure land and erect a building and go on with the school. The school was opened on the 4th of July, 1837, the opening exercises taking place in the First Presbyterian Church. In all these transactions Dr. Awl was an active participant. Even when not in the active service of the institutions he was interested, in their welfare and success, and always enjoyed recounting his connection with them in the earlier days of their his-

tory. His appointment as physician to this institution was a deserved testimonial for his services in its behalf, and a cheering tribute to him in his old age.

Dr. Awl was a man of strong convictions, seeing the right clearly, and following it with firmness. In disposition, even in his extreme old age, he was remarkably cheerful, always having a joke, a story, or a kindly word for every one. The infirmities of age did not not take away his desire to be useful, nor dull the pleasantry of his nature. This institution and this community will always remember Dr. Awl as a skillful physician, a large-hearted philanthropist, and devout Christian man.

And we, the Trustees of the Ohio Institution for the Blind, hereby place on record our high estimate of his services to this institution, to the benevolent institutions of the State, and to suffering humanity.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Philomathean Society, expressive of the sense of loss sustained by the pupils of the Ohio Institution for the Blind caused by the death of Dr. William M. Awl:

WHEREAS, We have been called upon to mourn the death of Dr. William M. Awl, to whom we are so deeply indebted for our educational advantages; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the pupils of this institution, do acknowledge him as our benefactor, and that we shall ever cherish his memory.

Resolved, That the noble acts which characterized his life, and the philanthropy practiced by him, have revealed a purity of character worthy of imitation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased; that they be requested to be published in the next annual report of the institution, be recorded in the minutes of the Philomathean Society, and also be published in the Philomathean Argus.

There is some confusion in the amendments of the law regulating this institution, and we ask that an amendatory law may be passed to correct them. We ask for the following several amounts for the year 1877:

Current expenses	$33,500 00
Salaries	12,250 00
Ordinary repairs	1,000 00
Furniture and furnishing	1,000 00
Organ for chapel	3,500 00
Iron fence around grounds	5,000 00
Making asphalt walks, roadways, and improving grounds	5,000 00
Barn, carriage-house, and work-shops	10,000 00
Parsons lot	25,000 00

During the fiscal year ending November 15, 1876, we have entered into contracts with the following persons for supplies on bids:

BROOKS, WALKER & CO.

December 16, 1875.	Flour	$7 10
	Granulated sugar	11c.
	do extra C	9¾c.
	Tea	80c.
	Coffee	25c.

GEORGE R. GALLOWAY.

December 16, 1875.	Meats, roast and steak	10½c.
	Pork and sausage	10.90c.
	Veal	8c.
	Corned beef	6½c.

SPARKS, WESTWATER & CO.

December 16, 1875.	Coal, per ton	$2 58

PETER HAYDEN.

June 23, 1875.	Eight hundred tons coal, per ton	$1 93

WM. M. COX & SON.

September 16, 1875.	Meats, roast and steak, per 100 lbs	$8 85
	Pork and sausage, per 100 lbs	9 50
	Corned beef and soup beef, per 100 lbs	6 50
	Veal, per 100 lbs	10 00
	Mutton, per 100 lbs	7 00

HENRY C. NOBLE,
THOMAS BERGIN,
JOHN G. DUN,
Trustees.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Trustees:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith present the report of this institution for the past year. Nothing unusual has occurred to distinguish the year from others that have preceded it. Officers, teachers, and pupils have, in the main, been faithful in their duties, and a good degree of success has been attained in the different studies and employments pursued in the institution. The number of pupils was greater than ever before, showing that we are reaching a greater proportion of those who ought to be here, and that the people are appreciating better the advantages here afforded. Attention is invited to the following tables compiled from the roll of pupils:

RECORD FOR THE TERM ENDING JUNE 31, 1876.

New pupils	36
Males	24
Females	12
Average	150
Whole number enrolled	167
Males	88
Females	79

RECORD FOR THE YEAR TO NOVEMBER 15, 1876.

New pupils	37
Males	29
Females	8
Average	151
Whole number	197
Males	109
Females	88

RECORD OF THIS TERM TO NOVEMBER 15.

New pupils	26
Males	19
Females	7
Average	146
Enrolled	156
Males	86
Females	70
Present November 15	153

Ages of Pupils Present November 15.

Under 21	124
Over 21	29
Average age of males	18.5
" " females	16.5
" " the whole	17.5

The number enrolled November, 1875, was 149; in November, 1876, there were 156, an increase of seven. Two men have already completed their trade this term, and have gone home.

In the attendance during the fiscal year fifty-nine counties were represented, as follows:

	Pupils.
Hamilton county has	25
Franklin "	20
Cuyahoga "	12
Washington "	8
Pickaway "	7
Four counties have (each)	5
Five " "	4
Nine " "	3
Sixteen " "	2
Twenty " "	1

The following table shows the causes of blindness of pupils entered during the fiscal year ending November 15, 1876:

Catarrhal ophthalmia	2
Sympathetic ophthalmia	2
Inflammation	5
Granulated lids	1
Measles	1
Fever	2
Ulceration of cornea	2
Scrofula	3
Amaurosis	1
Cataract	1
Purulent conjunctivitis	4
Congenital causes	5
Disease unknown	3
Injury	5
Total	37

Of the above number there are—

Totally blind	17
Partially blind	20

The following table exhibits the present studies and employments of the pupils:

	Pupils.
In arithmetic	119
reading	68
spelling	90
writing	18
geography	38
grammar	32
algebra	27
rhetoric	23
chemistry	12
geometry	6
Latin	8
natural philosophy	24
singing	87
thorough bass	44
the orchestra	25
piano practice	100
organ "	6
violin "	30
Cane-seating	40
Broom-making	50
Hand-sewing	30
Machine-sewing	18
Bead-work	30
Crochet-work	14
Knitting	5

Some changes in officers and teachers have taken place since last term. Mr. Rolfe has been succeeded by Mr. S. C. Gamble as senior teacher; Mr. James McCombs succeeds Miss Edgerton as assistant teacher of music, and Mrs. C. Armstrong takes the place of Mrs. Weston as housekeeper.

Two pupils in active connection with the institution have died since last term. James Tutwiler, of Good Hope, Fayette county, entered the Institution in April, 1876. He spent about two months at school, and then returned to his home for the vacation. While at home he was taken sick, and died September 5, 1875, aged sixteen years.

Walberger Heutle, of Cincinnati, entered the Institution September 15, 1875, and was a pupil during the whole of last term. She returned at the beginning of the present term, but was very soon taken violently ill, and suffered intensely till death came to her relief, October 7, 1876.

The industrial department of the Institution is of great importance to the blind. It furnishes a means of livelihood to a large number of our pupils. Some can gain a living by teaching or other intellectual occu-

pation, but a majority will have to depend upon the labor of their hands for maintenance. And then, too, there is a large number of the adult blind whom we are constantly teaching the broom trade. Already this term, since September 18, we have had under instruction eleven men over twenty-one years of age, two of whom have already completed their trade and gone home. In view of the importance of this department of the school, I would urge the building of new shops in order to render the department more efficient and useful to the blind. We need the new shops also that we may separate the men from the younger boys. For this purpose I would suggest that there be in connection with the shop accommodations for lodging and boarding the men separate from the rest of the school. This would be for the advantage of the Institution and of the men themselves.

Another consideration for this department, to which I have invited your attention in a previous report. There are frequently men who learn their trade here who have no means for purchasing the machine, tools, and material necessary to start the business which they have learned. I would look forward to a plan like this when we have separate shop-room for the men: Let those destitute of means, who have learned their trades, remain for a certain time, under proper conditions, to earn enough to buy the necessary machine, etc., to start in business for themselves. Let the State pay them wages for their work, or let them take material and use the machines and work at their own risk, whichever plan might seem best foo all concerned.

I would also call attention to the condition of the barn and other outbuildings. The barn and the wood-shed are old frame buildings, unsuitable for the purpose intended, and in constant danger from fire. It is for the interest of the State to erect suitable buildings for these purposes as soon as possible.

The purchase of the three acres of ground north of the house is a very important matter for the interests of the Institution. In the last report reasons were given for the purchase, and Dr. Awl, our late physician, in this report has given abundant reasons why this land should be in the possession of the Institution. I would urge the importance of appropriating money for a large organ for our chapel. Our pupils are losing valuable opportunities for want of this important instrument.

A convention of trustees, superintendents, and teachers of American institutions for the blind was held in Philadelphia in August last. Twenty-six institutions were represented, and many subjects of interest and importance were discussed. The next convention, in August, 1878, will meet at the Ohio Institution.

This being the fortieth annual report of this Institution, it is thought advisable to append a history of the Institution from the beginning to the present time. The history is essentially that found in the twentieth report, brought down to the present time. This will be a convenience in binding, as twenty numbers can be bound in a volume, with a history in each volume.

Respectfully submitted,

G. L. SMEAD, *Superintendent.*

PUPILS OF LAST TERM, AND OF THIS TERM TO NOVEMBER 15.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Males.		
Ashbrook, David G	Pataskala	Licking.
Atherton, Edward	Cleveland	Cuyahoga.
Beers, Frank [b]	Frederickton	Knox.
Bell, William S	New Lexington	Perry.
Bill, William	Xenia	Green.
Bitzer, John W	Cardington	Morrow.
Blythe, Charles	Steubenville	Jefferson.
Bodle, Alonzo	Grove City	Franklin.
Boesch, Henry	Cleveland	Cuyahoga.
Brice, Robert	Elyria	Lorain.
Brookins, C. F	Greenwich Station	Huron.
Butler, Charles	Bowling Green	Wood.
Cain, Roger	Vienna	Trumbull.
Clark, John C	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Cone, Silas	East Swanton	Fulton.
Coterman, William [b]	Sidney	Shelby.
Crawley, John C [b]	Marion	Marion.
Crowley, James A	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Custer, William E	Delphos	Van Wert.
Dalgarn, William M	Yellow Bud	Ross.
Denman, George M	Waldo	Marion.
Doherty, Wilbur H	Groveport	Franklin.
Duff, Scott	Mineral Ridge	Mahoning.
Dye, Jason H	Pioneer	Williams.
Eichenlaub, Frederic	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Evans, R. E [b]	Cuyahoga Falls	Summit.
Fellers, George W	Circleville	Pickaway.
Flago, Charles H	Urbana	Champaign.
Frampton, James L	Soldiers' Home	Montgomery.
Frazier, John [b]	Columbus	Franklin.
Gardner, John H [b]	Worthington	Franklin.
Gettis, Samuel	Ironton	Lawrence.
Geary, Patrick [b]	Carthage	Hamilton.
Grubb, Albert H	Beverly	Washington.
Hanley, Joseph	Mingo	Jefferson.
Hayden, Delos [b]	Cleveland	Cuyahoga.
Heinline, George	Bridgeport	Belmont.
Henson, William H	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Householder, J. A	New Somerset	Jefferson.
Hubbard, Harry	Cuyahoga Falls	Summit.
Hyde, Robert [b]	Cleveland	Cuyahoga.
Johnson, Frank H	Locust Grove	Adams.
Keiper, Martin	Cleveland	Cuyahoga.
Kelley, John	Urbana	Champaign.
Kelley, J. J	Dennison	Tuscarawas.
King, James M	Bowersville	Greene.
Krieg, William H	Findlay	Hancock.
Long, Henry	Thornville	Perry.
Lonon, John B [b]	Zanesville	Muskingum.
Lumb, Frank	Neptune	Mercer.
Lyons, George	Soldiers' Home	Montgomery.
March, Herbert J	Jefferson	Ashtabula.
Markley, Rudolph [b]	Smithville	Wayne.
Maxwell, Daniel	Columbus	Franklin.
McArdle, J. W [b]	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
McCan, David W	West Jefferson	Madison.
McCutchen, James A [b]	Freeland	Muskingum
McKnight, John D [b]	Ironton	Lawrence.
McMasters, William R [c]	Rockville	Adams.
McMillen, Sylvester	Dunkirk	Hardin.
McMillen, Jesse	Dunkirk	Hardin.

PUPILS OF LAST TERM, AND OF THIS TERM TO NOVEMBER 15—Continued.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Meeks, George W	Moxahala	Perry.
Messerly, Nicholas L	Circleville	Pickaway.
Miller, Perley	Palmer	Washington.
Moegling, Herman	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Moore, Arthur	Circleville	Pickaway.
Moore, Willie	Marietta	Washington.
Morgan, Thomas W	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Meyer, Joseph	Cleveland	Cuyahoga.
Nickell, Ephraim[b]	Berlin Cross Roads	Jackson.
Osenbaugh, William H[b]	Ottawa	Putnam.
Passarge, Charles	Columbia	Hamilton.
Patterson, Charles	Ironton	Lawrence.
Pearl, E. M	Berlin Heights	Erie.
Pelley, George	Columbus	Franklin.
Peppard, James	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Porter, Benjamin W	Marathon	Clermont.
Powell, Henry	Belpre	Washington.
Quinn, Luke	Columbus	Franklin.
Raifsnyder, William H	Canton	Stark.
Reynolds, Coleman	Columbus	Franklin.
Reynolds, Eddie L	Newport	Washington.
Rice, John H	Sandusky	Erie.
Ruse, John	Wilmington	Clinton.
Schoby, Ellis W	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Shively, John W	Delaware	Delaware.
Sim, Philip W	Nebraska City, Nebraska	Otoe.
Simms, Charles	Crestline	Crawford.
Smith, Columbus[b]	Hartford	Trumbull.
Snyder, John	Columbus	Franklin.
Sparks, Albert M	Brownsville	Licking.
Sponsel, Joseph	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Stegman, Michael	Columbus	Franklin.
Stein, John	Brooklyn	Cuyahoga.
Stevens, Matthew E[b]	Delaware	Delaware.
Stork, Samuel C	Edgerton	Williams.
Straub, Sedon	Plymouth	Richland.
Sullivan, William	Tiffin	Seneca.
Sunderland, Thomas	Middletown	Marion.
Swart, John[b]	Clyde	Sandusky.
Tage, Richard	Cleveland	Cuyahoga.
Tipton, Henry	Bremen	Fairfield.
Trisler, Maxwell	Moscow	Clermont.
Tutwiler, James F[c]	Good Hope	Fayette.
Vandeman, Samuel W	South Salem	Ross.
Wagner, Jacob	Cleveland	Cuyahoga.
Walt, Martin	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
West, Edward	Martinsburg	Knox.
Wheaton, William	Norwalk	Huron.
White, Bentley H	Pierpont	Ashtabula.
Young, Edgar	Wellington	Lorain.
Females.		
Adair, Eliza J	Washington	Guernsey.
Adams, Almeda W	Circleville	Pickaway.
Amstutz, Cassy	Amwell	Wayne.
Amstutz, Lydia	Amwell	Wayne.
Arnold, Etta M	Groveport	Franklin.
Barnes, Ella	Bartlett	Washington.
Benson, Anna	Columbus	Franklin.
Carlton, Mary E	Clyde	Sandusky.
Carry, Mary L	West Lodi	Seneca.
Chevalter, Mary A	Columbus	Franklin.

PUPILS OF LAST TERM, AND OF THIS TERM TO NOVEMBER 15—Continued.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Conway, Rosa	Columbus	Franklin.
Cook, Martha	Cleveland	Cuyahoga.
Copsey, Hulda J [b]	Wapakoneta	Anglaize.
Corbitt, Ellen	Urbana	Champaign.
Daily, Jane E	Cherry Grove	Hamilton.
Daly, Lizzie	Ironton	Lawrence.
Davis, Mary E	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Driver, Annie	Shawnee	Perry.
Driver, Mary J	Shawnee	Perry.
Eddy, Ellen	Holland	Lucas.
Ernst, Lena	Reading	Hamilton.
Ferrell, Gertie L	Bainbridge	Ross.
Fisher, Maggie [b]	Columbus	Franklin.
Ford, Mary Isabel	Grove City	Franklin.
Ford, Minnie J	Grove City	Franklin.
French, Jane E	Bucyrus	Crawford.
Friedenour, Mary	Newark	Licking.
Fulford, Sarah	Youngstown	Mahoning.
Gamble, Eugenia A	Carrollton	Carroll.
Gibson, Sarah M	Dayton	Montgomery.
Goff, Sarah	Utica	Licking.
Goddard, Zadie E	Cutler	Washington.
Hall, Sarah B	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Hanley, Bridget	Mingo	Jefferson.
Hartka, Mary	Harrison	Hamilton.
Hauxhurst, Arabella	Fitchville	Huron.
Hayden, Imogen [b]	Cleveland	Cuyahoga.
Helwig, Frances M	Edgerton	Williams.
Hentle, Walberger [c]	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Hunciker, Annie	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Hutcheson, Mary B	Warnock	Belmont.
Irwin, Damaris	Deersville	Harrison.
Jackson, Mary	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Jones, Florence E	Tarlton	Pickaway.
Jones, Lucy Dora	Custer	Wood.
Jordan, Arabella	Lockland	Hamilton.
Kissinger, Sarah	Columbus	Franklin.
Kneisel, Martha	Brownhelm	Lorain.
Loeb, Mary	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Long, Mattie J	Groveport	Franklin.
McBurney, Gracie	South Lebanon	Warren.
McGrath, Maggie	London	Madison.
McNeil, Mary	Wheeling, West Virginia	Ohio.
Moore, Martha J	Monroe	Coshocton.
Murphy, Mary	Delaware	Delaware.
Meyers, Dellie A	Attica	Seneca.
Meyers, Clara J	Circleville	Pickaway.
Nellis, Alice	Denmark	Ashtabula.
Newbern, Ida M	Washington	Guernsey.
Newman, Mary J	Nebraska	Pickaway.
Newport, Jennie	Winchester	Franklin.
Noel, Mary A	West Lodi	Seneca.
Orr, Mary Jane [b]	Portsmouth	Scioto.
Palmer, Isabella	Bridgeport	Belmont.
Pennell, Rosa	New Alexandria	Jefferson.
Phelps, Carrie E	Dayton	Montgomery.
Phillips, Miranda	Utica	Licking.
Reynolds, Annie J [b]	Newport	Washington.
Sanders, Katie	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Sandoe, Agnes	West Lodi	Seneca.
Selden, Millie E	East Cleveland	Cuyahoga.
Sieger, Mary	Hilliard	Franklin.

PUPILS OF LAST TERM, AND OF THIS TERM TO NOVEMBER 15—Continued.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Sloan, Fannie E[b]	Rushville	Fairfield.
Smith, Rebecca L	Butlerville	Warren.
Stanley, Lucy	Beloit	Mahoning.
Stevenson, Clara B	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Stewart, Sarah A	Bridgeville	Muskingum.
Stout, Nellie B	Hillsborough	Highland.
Swanger, Hatt'e	Shiloh	Richland.
Swisher, Clara M	Groveport	Franklin.
Syfers, Jessie	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Taylor, Mary E[b]	Martin's Ferry	Belmont.
Terrell, Lettie	Cleveland	Cuyahoga.
Tuttle, Katie S	Holmesville	Holmes.
Umbenhaur, Susan E	Fayette	Fulton.
Ward, Annie	Chillicothe	Ross.
Whitney, Carrie F	Austinburg	Ashtabula.
Willeman, Lucy C	Wauseon	Fulton.
Zimmerman, Leanna E	Milton Center	Wood.

[b] Entered this term. [c] Deceased.

STATISTICS OF THE INSTITUTION.

The following chapter is inserted each year, with the necessary additions, for the convenience of those who have not access to a file of our reports. The table presents a summary of the progress of the institution. The statement of expenditures is taken from the reports of the proper officers:

Years.	Expenses.	Reports.		Number of Pupils.		
		No.	By whom made.	Enrolled the preceding year.	Admitted.	
					Yearly.	Total.
1837	$7,907 51	1	The Trustees	11	11	11
1838	14,103 67	2	The Trustees	20	4	15
1839	13,196 22	3	The Trustees	21	7	22
1840	11,871 16	4	Mr. Chapin	25	6	28
1841	10,155 29	5	Mr. Chapin	50	19	47
1842	9,664 68	6	Mr. Chapin	56	16	63
1843	9,263 39	7	Mr. Chapin	58	17	80
1844	9,229 09	8	Mr. Chapin	65	12	92
1845	9,463 83	9	Mr. Chapin	68	17	109
1846	10,357 96	10	Chapin and Penniman	73	15	124
1847	9,937 12	11	Mr. Penniman	68	16	140
1848	10,569 20	12	Mr. McMillen	73	17	157
1849	10,446 95	13	Mr. McMillen	67	14	171
1850	10,630 50	14	Mr. McMillen	72	14	185
1851	11,101 93	15	Mr. McMillen	69	14	199
1852	11,952 09	16	Mr. Harte	69	21	220
1853	11,916 13	17	Mr. Harte	69	11	231
1854	11,828 66	18	Mr. Harte	64	14	245
1855	13,331 80	19	Mr. Harte	64	22	267
1856	11,319 32	20	Mr. Lord	60	13	280
1857	15,996 47	21	Mr. Lord	93	30	310
1858	18,887 65	22	Mr. Lord	105	22	332
1859	16,202 19	23	Mr. Lord	120	34	366
1860	16,626 24	24	Mr. Lord	120	17	383
1861	16,885 91	25	Mr. Lord	120	24	407
1862	15,291 42	26	Mr. Lord	120	25	432
1863	17,849 85	27	Mr. Lord	120	30	462
1864	19,891 38	28	Mr. Lord	135	39	501
1865	26,301 86	29	Mr. Lord	137	40	541
1866	27,694 58	30	Mr. Lord	150	44	585
1867	31,003 18	31	Mr. Lord	145	38	623
1868	33,346 35	32	Mr. Smead	144	29	652
1869	31,772 90	33	Mr. Smead	125	28	680
1870	31,318 37	34	Mr. Smead	119	27	707
1871	31,162 47	35	Mr. Smead	122	23	730
1872	29,225 00	36	Mr. Smead	112	32	762
1873	31,596 50	37	Mr. Smead	114	23	785
1874	39,587 95	38	Mr. Smead	113	43	828
1875	37,915 55	39	Mr. Smead	158	40	868
1876	37,656 92	40	Mr. Smead	167	37	905

STEWARD'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith present my annual report, showing the condition of the various appropriations for the fiscal year 1876 and the first quarter of the year 1877, including former balances, and the amounts due the State Treasury November 15, 1876; also, a classified list of purchases for the institution for the year ending November 15, 1876.

I have maintained my showing made in last year's report, wherein I claim a reduction per pupil over my predecessor of $86.07, and show a still further reduction of two dollars per pupil over last year. The actual expenses this year, aside from salaries, is $29,404.03, making a total expense per pupil of $194.72. The expense per head (salaries excluded) of the whole household, is $141.36. Expense per head, whole household, salaries included, is $193.42. Expense per pupil, salaries included, is $266.43, which is $16.36 per pupil less than it cost two years ago, excluding salaries. There was paid for salaries this year $10,827.89, an increase over two years ago of $2,064.89, and for help (under head of wages), $3,060.78, all owing to the increased number of pupils to care for, in their helpless condition, and instruct, and the increased number of help required in our large house. Of the $29,404.03 actual expenses paid out this year, $12,645.21 was paid for help and fuel, leaving $16,758.82 to support our family of over two hundred persons, besides our transient friends, which are not a few. Supplies on hand are as follows: Coal, $500; hay, oats, and corn, $50; brooms, broom material, etc., $1,425; groceries, provisions, etc., $600. Total $2,575.

Respectfully submitted,

D. M. BRELSFORD, *Steward.*

NOVEMBER 15, 1876.

Appropriations.

Name of Appropriation.	Balance on hand November 15, 1875.	Appropriation made during fiscal year 1876.	Amount subject to draft during the fiscal year 1876 and the first quarter of 1877.	Amount drawn upon or accounts approved for payment from the State Treasury during the fiscal year 1876.	Balance subject to draft on the evening of November 15, 1876.
Current expense	$8,000 00	$28,000 00	$36,000 00	$28,000 00	$8,000 00
Salaries of officers and teachers	2,079 92	11,500 00	13,579 92	10,827 89	2,752 03
Furnishing and furniture		1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Complete payment on boiler-house and heating apparatus		2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	
Bell and doors leading to chapel	1 89		1 89	1 89	
Improving and grading grounds	52 60	500 00	552 60	552 60	
Additional sewerage	1,202 69		1,202 69	1,110 72	91 97
School apparatus		1,500 00	1,500 00	324 70	1,175 30
Ordinary repairs		1,500 00	1,500 00	946 80	553 20
Boiler and heating apparatus, and coal and boiler-house		350 00	350 00	350 00	
Setting boilers by Sutter's patent		600 00	600 00	600 00	
Grading and cementing cellarway	218 60		218 60	147 90	70 70

Current Expense.

Balance in Treasury November 16, 1875	$8,000 00	
Appropriation for 1876–7	28,000 00	
		$36,000 00
Drawn by Steward		28,000 00
Balance in Treasury November 15, 1876		$8,000 00

Salaries.

Balance in Treasury November 16, 1875	$2,079 92	
Appropriation for 1876–7	11,500 00	
		$13,579 92
Drawn by Steward		10,827 89
Balance in Treasury November 16, 1876		$2,752 03

Additional Sewerage.

Balance in Treasury November 16, 1875	$1,202 69
Drawn by Steward	1,110 72
Balance in Treasury November 16, 1876	$91 97

School Apparatus.

Appropriation for 1876–7		$1,500 00
Drawn by Steward		324 70
Balance in Treasury November 16, 1876		$1,175 30

Ordinary Repairs.

Appropriation for 1876–7		$1,500 00
Drawn by Steward		946 80
Balance in Treasury November 16, 1876		$553 20

Grading and Cementing Cellar-way.

Balance in Treasury November 16, 1875		$218 60
Drawn by Steward		147 90
Balance in Treasury November 16, 1876		$70 70

Boilers and Heating Apparatus.

1876.			
Jan. 25.	Appropriation		$350 00
Feb. 10.	Weinman & Son, steam-pump		$350 00

Setting Boilers, Sutter's Patent.

1876.			
	Appropriation		$600 00
April 11.	Daniel Umbstaetter, setting four boilers, at $150 each		600 00

Bell and Door-way Leading to Chapel.

1875.			
Nov. 16.	Balance in Treasury		$1 89
1876.			
Nov. 14.	Kilbourne, Jones & Co., rope		1 89

School Apparatus.

1876.			
April 11.	Appropriation		$1,500 00
12.	Lock, Yost & Bates, three type-writers	$255 00	
Sept. 1.	A. H. Brice, three dissected maps	30 00	
22.	Chas. Batchelor, Edison's electrical pen and press	39 70	
	Total amount drawn	$324 70	
	Balance in Treasury November 16, 1876	1,175 30	
			$1,500 00

Additional Sewerage.

1875.			
Nov. 16.	Balance in Treasury		$1,202 69
16.	Fornoff & McCabe, man-hole	$25 00	
Dec. 10.	Pay-roll of laborers, making sewer	150 00	
24.	" " "	165 00	
1876.			
Jan. 7.	" " "	141 57	
14.	Columbus Sewer-pipe Co., sewer-pipe	104 30	
22.	Pay-roll of laborers, making sewer	168 60	
Feb. 5.	" " "	171 00	
19.	" " "	185 25	
	Total amount expended	$1,110 72	
	Balance in Treasury November 16, 1876	91 97	
			$1,202 69

Improving and Grading Grounds.

1875.				
Nov. 16.	Balance in the Treasury		$52 60	
1876.				
April 11.	Appropriation		$500 00	
				$552 60
1875.				
Dec. 16.	John Gorman, thirty-six loads gravel		$39 60	
1876.				
May 9.	R. G. Hanford & Son, trees and plants		76 69	
June 15.	Pay-roll, improving grounds		69 57	
Aug. 3.	Herman Haerlin, planting trees		122 20	
11.	F. Pentland, trees and plants		153 45	
Nov. 1.	J. M. Pugh, sixty-seven loads gravel		67 00	
14.	" twenty-four "		24 09	
	Total amount expended			$552 60

Complete Payment on Boiler-House and Heating Apparatus.

1876.				
April 11.	Appropriation			$2,000 00
12.	J. Gill Blain, mud-drum		$60 00	
13.	Weimman & Son, labor and materials		313 63	
15.	" " "		202 77	
15.	Fornoff & Krauss, labor and materials (extra)		414 36	
29.	Weimman & Son, pipe-cutting machine		90 00	
June 3.	Myers & Brickell, advertising boiler-house		13 50	
3.	Cincinnati Enquirer, " "		28 00	
3.	Northern Ohio Democrat, " "		15 00	
Aug. 4.	Weimman & Son, steam-pipe and fittings		555 54	
Oct. 12.	J. Gill Blain, grate-bars		107 92	
27.	Weimman & Son, steam-pipe and fittings		131 78	
Nov. 14.	" " "		67 50	
	Total amount expended			$2,000 00

Grading and Cementing Cellar-way.

1875.				
Nov. 16.	Balance in Treasury			$218 60
26.	Pay-roll laborers grading		$105 60	
Dec. 21.	John Gorman, 39 loads gravel		42 90	
	Total amount expended		$147 90	
	Balance in Treasury Nov. 15, 1876		70 70	
				$218 60

Ordinary Repairs.

1876.				
April 11.	Appropriation			$1,500 00
May 14.	E. B. Armstrong & Co., repairing chimneys		$83 00	
22.	Door, Sash, and Lumber Co., lumber		71 32	
Aug. 5.	J. S. Runyan, repairing plastering		30 25	
9.	Door, Sash, and Lumber Co., lumber		67 98	
17.	F. Harris, papering		13 29	
18.	Isaac Aston, wall-paper		18 26	
Sept. 6.	J. S. Runyan, repairing plastering		28 00	
20.	Door, Sash, and Lumber Co., lumber		85 65	
21.	St. Clair & Scott, tin repairing on roof		141 71	
Oct. 26.	Henry Horch, painting roof		69 80	
Nov. 9.	Jas. Amos, repairing roof with slate		170 36	
10.	Jacob Bleile, cutting door, steps for same, etc		157 97	
11.	Kilbourne, Jones & Co., hardware and oil		26 21	
	Total amount expended		$946 80	
	Balance in Treasury Nov. 16, 1876		553 20	
				$1,500 00

Furniture and Furnishing.

1876.			
April 11.	Appropriation		$1,000 00
12.	C. C. Chadwick, chairs and file-boxes	$49 00	
15.	Hahn, Bellows & Butler, settees and chairs	92 70	
July 15.	F. B. Sheldon & Co., furniture	36 40	
22.	T. W. Crady, furniture	69 00	
Aug. 1.	Akin & Hampson, mantels	56 50	
12.	C. C. Chadwick, furniture	79 75	
30.	John Van, laundry stove	142 82	
Sept. 9.	L. Williams & Co., marble slab	9 00	
13.	Hahn, Bellows & Butler, furniture	41 54	
13.	Ohio Furniture Co., furniture	194 50	
19.	Wm. G. Dunn & Co., dry goods	92 03	
Oct. 28.	Ohio Furniture Co., furniture	51 50	
Nov. 11.	Hahn, Bellows & Butler,	61 50	
14.	C. C. Chadwick, furniture	23 76	
	Total amount expended		$1,000 00

Receipts and Disbursements during the Year ending November 15, 1876.

Balance on hand November 16, 1875	$3,050 81	
Received from State Treasury	28,000 00	
Received for empty barrels	58 85	
" brooms and broom materials	398 73	
" postage and stationery	80 60	
" beads and bead work	189 04	
" broom wire returned	55 79	
" store-house and coal	60 87	
" clothing, railroad fare, etc., from pupils	231 01	
" two cows	80 00	
" subscriptions to Philomathean Argus	107 75	
" discount	12 01	
" slop	30 00	
Total receipts		$32,355 46
Paid current expenses	$30,708 68	
Balance on hand	1,646 78	
		$32,355 46

Disbursements.

Groceries and Provisions.

Meats, fresh	$2,539 70
Fish, "	81 65
Fish, salt	9 60
Breakfast bacon	38 73
Pickled pork	40 93
Hams	257 07
Poultry	136 59
Dried beef	37 18
Tripe	6 25
Cheese	48 20
Oysters	63 16
Mince meat	51 75
Mackerel	19 40
Butter	1,464 98
Eggs	266 30
Flour	1,409 08
" Graham	26 58
Lard	396 33
Honey	26 89
Milk	456 51

Cracked wheat	$24 10
Hominy	8 20
Dried corn	109 32
Beans	69 47
Sweet potatoes	77 25
Potatoes	156 32
Cranberries	24 68
Apples	128 50
Jelly	32 45
Pearl barley	5 50
Crackers	214 63
Apple butter	28 30
Peach "	29 70
Maple syrup	64 00
Molasses	129 69
Sugar	1,078 71
Coffee	840 60
Starch	32 85
Corn meal	12 13
Raisins	16 60
Prunes	28 32
Dried apples	7 00
" peaches	51 29
Tea	406 35
Corn starch	4 60
Pickles	20 20
Pepper	7 50
Salt	14 25
Soda	4 80
Cloves	7 00
Cinnamon	7 00
Mace	2 62
Citron	4 50
Nutmegs	5 00
Indigo	6 00
Extracts	6 46
Concentrated lye	6 41
Mustard	3 92
Vinegar	20 30
Melons	23 65
Onions	16 45
Canned peaches	38 40
Green "	5 50
Plumbs	6 00
Tomatoes	20 60
Cabbage	38 01
Cherries	16 90
Strawberries	7 00
Cucumbers	19 00
Beets	9 90
Raspberries	10 00
Peas	23 15
Green corn	23 87
Blackberries	41 75
Lemons	2 60
Dried currants	11 00
Celery	19 92
Rice	20 81
Asparagus	4 25
Horse-radish	2 85
Rhubarb	8 45
Compressed yeast	25 40
Baking-powder	40 81
Radishes	24 05
Oranges	5 60
Grapes	15 79
Lettuce	16 45
Turnips	3 70

Cider	$11 15	
Matches	13 00	
Soap, hard	92 47	
" soft	366 87	
Kitchen crystal soap	12 24	
		$12,070 99

Sundry House-Furnishing and Dry Goods.

Buckets	$4 40	
Worsted	8 55	
Repairing clocks	1 50	
Castors for sewing-machines	7 00	
Oil-cloth	20 98	
Dry-goods	383 10	
Hardware	181 74	
Plumbing	18 62	
Queensware	207 63	
Sewing-machines	120 00	
Gas-burners	6 00	
Tinware	92 59	
Tubs	2 00	
Sewing-machine attachments	10 50	
Steam-pipe and fittings	23 04	
Match-safes	7 85	
Baskets	2 00	
Clocks	10 00	
		$1,107 50

Stable and Stock.

Corn	$13 12	
Repairing wagons and carriages	74 90	
Saw-dust	21 00	
Repairing harness	12 95	
Horse-shoeing	60 00	
Wagon-jack	1 00	
Hay	148 67	
Oats	130 64	
Carriage-robes	18 00	
" aprons	9 75	
		$490 03

Mechanical Department.

Broom-corn	$677 63	
Broom-handles	87 38	
Broom-twine and wire	114 20	
Repairing broom-press	1 50	
Broom-machine	64 00	
		$944 71

Miscellaneous.

Railroad fare for pupils	$211 55
City Directory	3 00
Dentistry for pupils	2 50
Hemp packing	5 50
Mops	2 15
Bead-wire	24 61
Scrub brushes	30 50
Ice	60 21
Preserving compound	6 00
Making street-crossing on Parsons avenue	36 00
Popcorn and candy for pupils, Christmas	45 99
Cleaning carpets	16 50
Brandy	18 00
Leather	57 45
Tuning pianos	75 50
Clothing for pupils	192 06
Pumps	19 38
Boots and shoes	169 70

Oils	$98 25	
Stationery	102 72	
Drugs	134 02	
Cement	6 07	
Engraving and letter-heads	102 50	
Wood	75 00	
Lumber	70 63	
Boiler compound	20 00	
Stencil stamp	1 70	
Cleaning chimneys	5 00	
Use of derrick	6 00	
Postage	123 84	
Hats	8 25	
Repairing seal	3 00	
Blacking	5 97	
Door-springs	22 00	
Coal oil	2 10	
Music	165 69	
Books for the blind	224 85	
Garden seed	2 10	
Water rent	100 35	
Freight and drayage	62 00	
Shoe laces	6 55	
Hitching post	5 00	
Coal	3,707 28	
Advertising	47 20	
Rent of Parsons's lot	75 00	
Soap receipt and material	73 83	
Wire cloth	8 83	
Lime	8 20	
Roach-powder	30 75	
Dr. Fullerton (professional services)	10 00	
Repairing roof of institution	166 70	
Cutting windows under institution and frames for same	210 00	
Telegraph instruments	48 49	
Wages of employés	8,937 93	
Printing Philomathean Argus	268 50	
Castings	20 55	
Probate Judge's fees	36 00	
Sundry items, under law	110 00	
Plowing garden	6 00	
		$16,095 45

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.

Balance November 16, 1875	$3,050 81	
Received from State Treasury	28,000 00	
Total receipts from State Treasury		$31,050 81

Expenses.

All expenditures	$30,708 68	
Received from other sources than State Treasury	1,304 65	
Actual expenses		29,404 03
Balance in my hands November 16, 1876		$1,646 78

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN OHIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND NOVEMBER 15, 1876.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Compensation.	REMARKS.
George L. Smead	Superintendent	$1,200 00 per yr	Lives in institution.
David M. Brelsford	Steward	800 00 "	"
Miss Olive M. Brown	Matron	300 00 "	"
Miss Mattie S. McKibben	Assistant Matron	300 00 "	"
Mrs. Kate E. Adams	"	300 00 "	"
Mrs. Catharine Armstrong	Housekeeper	300 00 "	"
S. C. Gamble	Teacher in Literary Dep't	800 00 "	"
Geo. B. Lindsay	" "	500 00 "	"
Mrs. A. E. Heyl	" "	500 00 "	"
Miss Nellie B. Holt	" "	500 00 "	"
Miss Kate Franklin	" "	500 00 "	"
Mrs. S. E. Smead	" "	400 00 "	"
H. J. Nothnagel	Teacher of music	1,200 00 "	Dinners in institut'n.
Miss Johanna Donavan	" "	400 00 "	"
James McCombs	" "	300 00 "	Lives in institution.
Miss Kate Henderlick	Reader of music	18 00 pr. mo	"
Mrs. Ella Brelsford	Clerk	200 00 per yr	"
Miss Ruth C. Bartlett	Teacher of work	150 00 "	"
Henry Hanensteiu	Foreman of broom shop	200 00 "	Non-resident.
Miss Bell McKibben	Teacher of sewing	20 00 pr. mo	Lives in institution.
Miss Mary Wainwright	Teacher in chair shop	18 00 "	"
Miss Laura Stokes	Visitors' attendant	16 00 "	"
Miss Jane Hunnell	Door "	120 00 per yr	"
Charles Biehl	Engineer	1,000 00 "	Non-resident.
John H. Brelsford	Assistant to engineer	65 00 pr. mo	"
Chas. E. Bowen	Watchman	35 00 "	Lives in institution.
Miss Mary Brennan	Laundress	12 00 "	Lives in institution.
Miss Hannah Barr	Dining-room	12 00 "	"
Miss Mary Brady	Seamstress	20 00 "	"
Miss Annie Carr	Chambermaid	11 00 "	"
Miss Eunice Emerson	Laundress	12 00 "	"
Sebastian Eisel	Gardener and care green-house	35 00 "	"
Thomas Evans	Carpenter	50 00 "	Meals in institution.
Miss Mattie Evans	Dining-room	11 00 "	Lives in institution.
Miss Lizzie Evans	Hall work	11 00 "	"
Adam Hockinmiller	Baker	45 00 "	Meals in institution.
James Harney	Shoemaker	20 00 "	Lives in institution.
Miss Mary Hopper	Hall work	11 00 "	"
Miss Annie Hews	Cook	15 00 "	"
Miss Katie Gahal	Dining-room	12 00 "	"
Miss Mary Irwin	Laundress	12 00 "	"
Miss Sallie Jones	Hall work	11 00 "	"
Miss Winnie Jones	"	11 00 "	"
Miss Mary Lane	Laundress	14 00 "	"
Miss Annie McGee	Hall and office work	12 00 "	"
William T. Mundale	Laborer	45 00 "	Non-resident.
Miss Julia Plont	Dining-room	12 00 "	Lives in institution.
Miss Mary Riley	Laundress	14 00 "	"
Jacob Rowe	House man	35 00 "	Meals in institution.
Miss Julia Sullivan	Cook	18 00 "	Lives in institution.
Miss Mary Streng	Dining-room	12 00 "	"
Miss Rosa Shiller	"	12 00 "	"
Miss Katie Smith	Hall work	11 00 "	"
Andreas Volk	Assistant to engineer	45 00 "	Meals in institution.
Martin Volk	Hostler	35 00 "	"

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees:

The pupils of the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind, I am happy to say, have, with but one exception, enjoyed good general health and comfort throughout the past fiscal term of the school, ending on the 15th day of November. No indications of any thing like an epidemic form of disease has appeared, and the few cases of occasional illness which now and then occurred were readily managed. There was indeed a long interval in the spring and summer months in which no professional aid was at all required. The new building has now been fully occupied by officers, teachers, and attendants another year, and has proved to be well adapted to the benevolent purpose for which it was intended. It appears to be in a healthy location, and with the steady hygienic regulations observed, the kind care and attention given the inmates, in their helpless condition, which I have at no time seen to be sparing or indifferent, may well be looked upon as a model institution of good order, efficiency, and economy, an honor and a glory to the State. Happy must they be who so cheerfully labor in the work of love; and blessed may that people be who constantly afford the means of support.

Originally the ground on which the institution stands consisted of but ten acres, which, in the year 1837, was purchased by a few citizens of Columbus and donated to the State, the money to buy the same being raised by voluntary subscriptions, mainly through the efforts of the undersigned, who was then a member of the Board of Trustees. Other portions of ground have since been added by authority of the Legislature, making in all 17½ acres of ground. On this plot the noble edifice now stands out fair and clear of all obstructions on the west, south, and east sides, and is greatly admired from each of these points. The north side of ground is, however, bounded by an out-lot, which, unfortunately, comes so near as scarcely to leave sufficient room for the out-buildings required for so large an establishment, especially for the use of the boys; and when cut up into town lots and sold, as must be the case, will probably be covered with small tenements, stables, etc., which will not only remove their best place for exercise and recreation, but must greatly interfere with that free circulation of air so necessary to health about a building so filled and at times crowded with persons, many of whom are

constitutionally feeble. This adjoining out-lot the officers of the institution have long been anxious to possess, and it is to be hoped that the coming General Assembly will, as heretofore, cheerfully furnish the means. Land in this location must steadily become more valuable, and the owner is now willing to sell. It is at present rented by the institution, chiefly for the boys, and I feel sure the members of the Legislature would not hesitate to buy it if they could on some fair day see poor sightless lads enjoying themselves, in full glee, as I have often seen them, some on the large swings, some wrestling on the green, some climbing trees, and some playfully hauling each other about in small wagons, etc., all in good humor, and the health and happiness of every one promoted.

The exception to the general good health of the pupils alluded to was the very unexpected sickness, followed by death, of a female scholar, aged eleven years, who was taken in September, soon after the opening of the school, with what seemed to be acute inflammatory rheumatism in the right knee, excited or occasioned, as was supposed, by an unfortunate misstep or fall on the stairs. There was but little swelling or redness of the joint, scarcely any evidence of external injury, only a very slight mark; nor was the local pain very great at first, but it soon became intensely severe and constant, notwithstanding our best exertions and the use of the most approved medicines.* Violent fever, with wild delirium, followed. The disease extended to the brain, and she died on the tenth day after the attack.

This sad death is so tenderly and befittingly recorded by the editor (the matron) of the Philomathean Argus, a semi-monthly publication of great merit, issued during the school year, that I can not do better than copy it here, while I at the same time heartily commend the delightful little periodical, which is well printed, and mailed to subscribers at the low rate of one dollar a year:

"With saddened heart we must report that an unwelcome guest, a dreaded visitor, has thus early been in our midst, and taken away our dear little Vallie, who, in one short year spent in school, endeared herself to all hearts, so that it was very hard to give her up when death called her. She had returned with eager pleasure to her school life on the 13th of September, but was suddenly attacked by a fatal illness on the 27th, and, after weary days and nights of suffering, quietly breathed her life away on the afternoon of the 7th of October. Walberger Hentle was in the 11th year of her age, and was very dear to her friends, who have our sympathy. May they find comfort in the thought that "Vallie" is now at rest in that land where there is no sorrow, no night, no

*In this case I was most kindly assisted by Dr. Jacoby, a medical gentleman of Columbus, by the choice of friends.

pain or tears. The bereaved mother started on the midnight train for her home in Cincinnati, with the little daughter sleeping in her narrow bed the sleep that knows no waking. The funeral was attended on Monday.

"The narrow bourne she crosseth now:
She standeth in the eternal light.
Oft hath she pressed with aching feet
These broken steps that reach the door:
Henceforth, with angels she shall tread
Heaven's golden stair forevermore."

All the scholars are at this time in good health and fine spirits, and the teaching, both in letters, music, and the mechanical arts, seems to be in a highly flourishing condition. May the Lord in His mercy continue to bless the benevolent enterprise.

Very respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM M. AWL, *Physician.*

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *November* 10, 1876.

SUGGESTIONS.

To the Parents and Guardians of Blind Children and Youth:

The age at which it is best for children to enter the institution depends very much upon the circumstances of the families to which they belong. If they can be under good influences at home, can have the care of mother and sisters, can take exercise in the open air, can be taught the use of words, can learn to count, and to perform some of the operations in arithmetic, and commence learning to read, it is unquestionably better for them to remain at home until they are ten, or perhaps twelve years old; but if they can not receive proper care, and be taught some of these things, they should come at the age of eight or nine years. Those who enter at this early age need not necessarily attend every year until their pupilage expires. After learning to read, and making a good beginning in other studies, they may spend a year at home now and then, and by a little aid from their friends may be constantly improving, or at least be prevented from forgetting what they have learned.

The following are some of the things which may be learned at their homes, as well as after they enter the institution:

1. To count and number, and to add, subtract, multiply, and divide, etc.
2. The multiplication table.
3. To spell common words, beginning with monosyllables.
4. The meaning of common words.
5. The letters in raised print.
6. Items of general information. Every blind child of six or seven years old should know the points of the compass, the name of the town, county, and State in which he lives, the number of counties in the State, and of States in the Union, etc.
7. Facts in geography and history may be added as they can be understood.
8. Hymns, verses of scripture, and select passages of prose and poetry which they can understand, should be committed to memory; these will furnish them subjects of thought when they are alone, of conversation when they are in company.
9. Singing common tunes, or playing some simple instrument.
10. There is no reason why a blind child should not commence attending the district or other school with his seeing brothers and sisters, and

take part in the exercises in spelling, mental arithmetic, geography, etc.; indeed, in every thing except reading.

Blind children can learn every thing which can be taught by conversation, and by giving them an opportunity to examine and handle objects just as well as those who have sight; and there is no reason why their education should not be commenced as early as that of seeing children is. Indeed, instead of being neglected because they are blind, they should be taught with more care. During the last ten years, the parents of a number of blind children have written to me, as here requested, and then pursued the course above recommended. The result is that their children enter the institution with as much knowledge and discipline as they could acquire in one or two years of tuition here, and their future progress is much more easy and rapid than that of those who have had no such training at home.

I will furnish a copy of the alphabet, in raised print, to the parents of any blind child who will give me their names and post-office address and shall take great pleasure in giving any information which they may wish in relation to books or other things pertaining to the instruction of such children at home, or in regard to their admission to the institution. For such information, please address G. L. Smead, Columbus, Ohio.

After pupils have entered the institution, it is important that they should be present every day while they profess to attend. There is but one session in the year. On account of the discomfort and the greater risk of health, etc., to the blind from traveling in winter, it has never been customary to have a vacation or recess at the holidays, and parents are earnestly advised not to encourage their children to think of visiting home at that time. We observe as holidays, Thanksgiving, Christmas, February 22d, and May-day. These we endeavor to make as pleasant to the pupils as possible. Between Christmas and New Year the classes go on as at other times, and scholars can not be absent for a week or more then without great loss to themselves and great inconvenience to teachers; much greater than would be the case with other scholars, because here the instruction is given almost entirely by the teacher, and the scholar who is absent can not make up the missing lessons by studying them from books. The only possible way is for the teacher to sit down and do all the work over again. If this is not done, the pupil must suffer the inconvenience of his loss during the remainder of the term.

It has been our constant aim to secure to our pupils the greatest possible amount of benefit from the limited time allowed them here. For this purpose, after our younger pupils have attended one or two years, they are advised to remain at home a year or more, and, if practicable

to attend school with their seeing brothers and sisters. Many have done this, and, instead of forgetting what they acquired here, have learned half or two-thirds as much as they would have done in our classes. Besides the advantage gained from their greater maturity when they return, and the consequent ability to understand better what is here taught, and to appreciate the valuable opportunities the institution affords, these children learn much by thus associating with other children; the tendency to imitate manners or habits peculiar to the blind is obviated.

The same plan has been pursued by our older pupils, especially those who expect to engage in teaching; and it has been found that by remaining at home a year or more before spending the last year of their pupilage, reviewing and digesting what they have learned, ascertaining their deficiencies, etc., they are able, when they return, to accomplish as much during their last year as they might have done in two, had they not allowed their minds thus to mature.

The blind are, for the most part, to spend their lives among those who have sight. It should be the aim of all who have the oversight of them to render them as much like the seeing as possible. They should be carefully guarded against forming any habits which will be disagreeable to others. The blind are always noticed by strangers, and their manners and habits observed more particularly than those of other persons; hence it is a very great kindness to them to prevent them from acquiring unsightly habits, or to correct them if such have been formed.

Parents should be especially careful to prevent their boys from forming the habit of using tobacco; its influence on all who begin to use it before reaching maturity is especially injurious, but it is even more so to the blind than to most others. Be assured it is no kindness to them to be allowed to form any such habits.

Much effort has been used to make the opportunities here provided known to the adult blind, and to induce them to enter as soon as possible after the loss of sight. The importance of beginning, as soon as may be, to labor as blind men, can not easily be over-estimated. Every month's delay renders it more difficult for them to learn, and makes them more awkward, to say nothing of the moral influence of idleness, and the feeling of helplessness and dependence which must attend the person who feels that he is doing nothing for himself or others.

It has been customary to encourage our workmen to locate in the neighborhood in which they are acquainted, rather than look to the institution for employment, or to seek it in larger towns. The wisdom of this plan is proved by the experience of every year. A village of a few hundred inhabitants, with the surrounding country population, will

usually furnish employment for a broom-maker during the year, and the adjacent country will, in most parts of the State, produce all the broom-corn he will need, so that he can obtain his material at very little cost for transportation. For the last twelve or fifteen years hardly an individual of ordinary force of character who has pursued this course, and labored with perseverance and industry, has failed to make a respectable livelihood, while many have succeeded as well as the average of seeing persons.

The experience of many men warrants the statement that any blind man who has energy, and is disposed to be industrious, can in a short time learn to make corn brooms, and become able to support himself. The machinery necessary to carry on this business costs only $45. There are now in the State many blind persons who are earning from $200 to $300, or more, each year, instead of being supported in idleness, at a cost to their friends of $200 to $300 per year.

Acknowledgment.—For the following papers and periodicals, sent gratuitously to the institution, the proprietors will please accept the thanks of officers and pupils:

Weekly Cincinnati Times, Cincinnati Weekly Gazette, Ladies' Repository, Western Christian Advocate, Herald and Presbyter, Christian Press, Religious Telescope (Dayton), Cleveland Herald, Geauga Democrat, Stark County Democrat, Highland News, Ohio Educational Monthly, Christian Standard, Ohio Statesman, Register and Tribune, Mansfield Herald, Goodson Gazette, and Mutes' Chronicle.

The publishers of these papers, and those of others who are willing so to do, will confer a great favor by forwarding their publications during the coming year.

TERMS OF ADMISSION, Etc.

Applications for admission should be addressed to the "Superintendent of the Institution for the Blind, Columbus, Ohio," and should state the name, residence, and post-office of the applicant's parent or guardian, and the supposed cause of blindness. Applicants must be between the ages of six and twenty-one years. Their time in the institution is regulated by the statute of 1876, page 3.

Persons over twenty-one years of age, if free from bad habits, can enter the institution for one year to learn a trade. Persons of this class have an opportunity to hear instructive reading in the evening; they are expected to be present at morning and evening worship, and to attend church on the Sabbath, like other pupils. A man of active mind, and some acquaintance with the use of tools, can learn to make corn brooms in three or four months; some have done it in half that time. Those who have recently lost their sight, and who wish to learn a trade, should come here as soon as possible; every month's delay renders it more difficult to learn.

For residents of the State the school is free, no charge being made for board or tuition; but parents and guardians must provide their children with good and suitable clothing, and pay their traveling expenses, and should also deposit with the Steward a small sum for occasional expenses. For pupils residing out of the State, the terms are $120 per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The term commences on the second Wednesday of September, and closes the third Wednesday in June. The proper time for admission is at the commencement of the term.

Vacation continues twelve weeks—from the close of the term in June until the second Wednesday in September. Pupils are expected to spend the vacation at home, or with their friends.

When boxes or packages are sent to pupils, a letter should at the same time be sent by mail, stating distinctly how the same is to come, whether by *stage* or *express*, or as *freight*, and what route.

All letters to pupils should have after the name this address—

(Blind Asylum),
Columbus, Ohio.

HISTORY OF THE OHIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The establishment of this Institution seems to be due to the suggestion of the medical profession of this State. In the summer of 1834 a call was issued for a medical convention, to meet in Columbus on the 5th of January, 1835. Among the subjects to be considered was suggested the following: "The erection and location of public asylums for the reception of the insane, and for the instruction of the blind."

During the session of 1834–5 the Legislature authorized the Governor to obtain statistics of the unfortunate of the State. In his message to the thirty-fourth General Assembly, Governor Robert Lucas reported that from fifty-five counties the number of idiots returned was 508; of lunatics, 206; and of blind persons, 202. The whole number of blind in the State was estimated at 250.

On the 11th of March, 1836, the Legislature passed a resolution appointing Rev. James Hoge, N. H. Swayne, Esq., and Dr. W. M. Awl a board of trustees for obtaining information in relation to the instruction of the blind of this State in letters and mechanical arts, to submit a full report to the next General Assembly, together with the probable expense of commencing a public school.

Invited by these trustees, Dr. Samuel G. Howe, the director of the New England Institution for the Blind at Boston, visited this State, and on the 23d of December, 1836, addressed the Legislature, and exhibited the proficiency of some of the pupils of that institution.

The trustees took measures to ascertain the number of blind in the State. From fifty-nine counties 287 were reported, and it was estimated that at least sixty of these were proper persons to receive instruction.

On the 3d of April, 1837, an act was passed establishing the Institution, and the same board of trustees appointed to secure land, commence the building, and go on with the school.

The trustees did as directed, and having rented suitable rooms and secured Mr. A. W. Penniman, who was educated at the New England Institution, as teacher, on the 4th of July, 1837, opened the school. Five pupils were present. Before the close of the year there were eleven.

An act was passed the 10th of March, 1838, fixing the tuition and board at one hundred and twenty dollars a year, and allowing the admission of twelve indigent pupils, who should be boarded and instructed at the expense of the State for five years.

By act of March 11, 1843, the trustees were authorized to admit free as many pupils as they thought proper, to continue two years longer those whom they thought too young to be dismissed, and to admit free indigent persons over twenty-one years of age for the purpose of learning a trade, and retain them for two years.

March 11, 1851, the distinction between indigent and pay pupils was abolished, and the maintenance of all pupils resident in the State was provided for at the public expense, parents being required to clothe and pay traveling and incidental expenses.

Until 1852 the Institution was under the direction of a separate board of trustees, but by act of April 28, 1852, all the State institutions were placed under the control of one board of nine trustees. This arrangement continued until April 8, 1856, when the institutions of the State were again placed under separate boards.

For the first three years the school was under the charge of Mr. A. W. Penniman. In the spring of 1840 Mr. William Chapin was appointed Superintendent. He held the office till August, 1846. From that date till the spring of 1848 Mr. Penniman acted as Superintendent.

April 1, 1848, Mr. George McMillen took charge of the Institution, and continued in office until his death, July 25, 1852. Mr. R. E. Harts was appointed to the position in the summer of 1852, and remained in charge until July, 1856. Dr. A. D. Lord was then appointed, and conducted the Institution until August, 1868, when he was elected Superintendent of the New York State Institution for the Blind, at Batavia, New York.

At Dr. Lord's resignation, G. L. Smead was appointed Superintendent, and continues in office at the present date.

The cost of buildings, land, and other permanent improvements up to this date has been about $461,301.52.

Thirty-nine annual reports have been made up to November, 1875. These show the total expense of maintaining the Institution, including current expenses and salaries since its establishment, to be $749,082.74, for each year an average of $18,727.06.

The whole number of pupils admitted up to the present time is nine hundred and twenty-five, an average of twenty-two each year.

The Institution has had thirty-nine trustees; six superintendents, fifty-eight teachers, eight stewards, ten matrons, eight assistant matrons, three housekeepers, and six physicians.

The old house proving too small to accommodate the increasing number of pupils, in the spring of 1870 a new building was commenced. Its construction occupied four years, and May 21, 1874, it was first occupied by the school. The old house could not accommodate more than one hundred pupils. The new building will lodge two hundred and fifty, or by crowding room can be made for three hundred.

The old house, including the out-buildings, cost about $34,409.34. The new building, including boiler and coal-house, cost $367,892.18.

In 1837 the school was opened with one teacher and five scholars. There are now engaged in the Institution thirteen teachers, six in the literary department, three in music, and four in the industrial department. One hundred and fifty-five pupils are now in attendance; one hundred and sixty-two have been enrolled this term.

In the literary department there are now classes pursuing the following studies: Arithmetic, reading, spelling, grammar, geography, writing, rhetoric, natural philosophy, history, geometry, mental science, and Latin.

In music, instruction is given in singing, piano, organ, and violin, and in musical composition; an orchestra also is in constant training.

The following trades and kinds of work are now taught in the Institution: Broom-making, cane-seating, hand and machine sewing, beadwork, knitting and crocheting. The following trades have been taught, but are now discontinued: Brush-making, willow basket-making, mattress-making, hat-braiding, shoe-making, making mats, and carpet-weaving.

According to our present law, blind and purblind persons entering between the ages of six and fourteen may be allowed to remain until they are twenty-one; those entering at fourteen years of age or older may remain seven years, provided that their time shall terminate at the age of twenty-three. Adult males may be admitted for one year to learn a trade. Adult females may have their time extended to four years, if thought advisable.

There are now in the State about fifteen hundred blind persons; of these probably two hundred and twenty-five are under twenty-one years of age. There are one hundred and twenty-five pupils under twenty-one now in the Institution, leaving one hundred under twenty-one years of age who are not enjoying the privileges of the Institution.

It is the intention of the Institution to reach, so far as possible, all the blind of suitable age and mental capacity in the State, and to give them a common school education, such as will fit them to gain an independent liv ihood.

The graduates of this Institution will be found in this State, and in other States, succeeding in supporting themselves wholly or partly by the trades and professions for which their training here has fitted them. Some have had peculiarly good success in business. Some have gone on in their education through college with marked ability. Many have succeeded as teachers of music and literary studies, in this Institution and elsewhere. Very few will be found supported at the public expense. Some have failed, of course. Many persons with sight fail in the struggle of life. But a fair average will show that the graduates of this Institution stand well in the world as men and women of intelligence, and of independent character.